Champion International Corporation	**)**	**DEPARTMENTAL**
Penobscot County	**)**	**FINDINGS OF FACT AND ORDER**
Costigan, Maine	**)**	**PART 70 AIR EMISSION LICENSE**
A-389-70-A-I	**)**	

After review of the Initial Part 70 License application, staff investigation reports and other documents in the applicant's file in the Bureau of Air Quality, pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A., Section 344 and Section 590, the Department finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

FACILITY	Champion International Corp (Costigan)
LICENSE NUMBER	A-389-70-A-I
LICENSE TYPE	Part 70 License
NAIC CODES	2421
NATURE OF BUSINESS	Lumber Mill
FACILITY LOCATION	Costigan, Maine
DATE OF LICENSE ISSUANCE	
LICENSE EXPIRATION DATE	

B. Emission Equipment

The following emission units are addressed by this Part 70 License:

Fuel Burning Equipment

UNIT ID	DATE INSTALLED	UNIT CAPACITY	UNIT TYPE
Boiler #1	1973 (pre-NSPS)	95.0 MMBtu/hr	Biomass or #2 Fuel Oil (0.5% S)
Boiler #2	1975 (pre-NSPS)	6.2 MMBtu/hr	#2 Fuel Oil (0.5% S)

Process Equipment

Equipment	Pollutant Emitted	Pollution Control Equipment
Lumber Grading/Sealing/Spray Painting Operations	VOC & HAP	None
Drying Kilns	VOC	None

Champion has multiple degreaser stations and is subject to the requirements of MEDEP Chapter 130. Chapter 130 must be applied generically facility wide, but for the purpose of this license do not need to be listed. Champion has additional insignificant activities which do not need to be listed in the emission equipment table above but may be found in the application submitted on October 24, 1997.

C. Application Classification

The application for Champion does not include the licensing of increased emissions or the installation of new or modified equipment, therefore the license is considered to be an Initial Part 70 License issued under Chapter 140 for a Part 70 source.

II. EMISSION UNIT DESCRIPTION

A. Process Description

Champion's Costigan, Maine mill processes whole tree logs into kiln dried studs. Tree length logs are delivered and stored in the log yard. These logs are cut into multiple lengths by block saws and are then debarked. The removed bark and small pieces of wood are hogged and stored as fuel for Boiler #1. The main fuel for Boiler #1 is biomass, but #2 fuel oil may be used.

Once the logs are debarked, they are cut to specified lengths with the tops being chipped and stored for shipment off-site. The sawlogs are then conveyed to the sawmill where they are dimensioned and processed. Sawdust and chips from this operation are transferred to the hog fuel storage. From the sawmill, the stacked lumber is dried in the kiln, which is heated by steam from Boiler #1.

The primary fuel for Boiler #1 is biomass from the lumber operations. Post combustion control of particulate matter from Boiler #1 includes a two stage multiple cyclonic separator system made up of nine inch cyclones in the primary stage and six inch cyclones in the secondary stage.

The kiln dried lumber is then planed to final specifications and trimmed to specified lengths. Shavings are conveyed to the hogged fuel storage for use in Boiler #1 or collected for off-site sales.

Once in its finished state, the lumber is graded, sorted, labeled, and stacked for shipping. The lumber grade is marked by an ink stamp, the ends are sealed with wax, and glue is applied on one end for applying bar codes. The Champion logo is spray painted on bundled lifts prior to shipping.

Additional operations are maintained at Champion in support of the sawmill operation. Boiler #2 using distillate fuel oil having no more than 0.5% sulfur by weight supplies steam for space heating when Boiler #1 is not available. A maintenance garage, solvent degreasers, fuel storage, a propane fired emergency generator, a diesel fired fire pump, ash/bark/chip storage piles and propane fired lift trucks are also on site.

B. Boiler #1:

Boiler #1 was manufactured by Babcock and Wilcox in 1973 with a maximum design heat input capacity of 95.0 MMBtu/hr firing biomass or oil and is not subject to NSPS requirements. Its primary fuel is biomass with a maximum firing rate of 10.6 tons per hour. The secondary fuel type is #2 fuel oil (0.5% sulfur maximum by weight as documented through supplier fuel receipts) with a maximum firing rate of 679 gallons per hour. Emissions from Boiler #1 exhaust through Stack #1.

Streamlining

1. Fuel sulfur content is regulated by Chapter 106, however the Best Practical Treatment (BPT) sulfur limit is more stringent.

2. Chapter 101, Section 2(D) is applicable for visible emissions; however, the BPT opacity limit is more stringent.

3. Chapter 138, Section 4(3) is applicable for NO_x, however BPT is more stringent.

Periodic Monitoring

Fuel oil record keeping which includes records of fuel use through purchase receipts indicating the amount (gallons) and percent sulfur by weight.

The following periodic monitoring will be performed:

1. At least one boiler operator shall be sent to and pass Maine DEP Bureau of Air Quality Method 9 training (“smoke school”) once per session. The operator attending the training shall conduct on-site training for those

boiler operators who did not attend the training on how to perform a smoke reading.

2. Opacity shall be recorded on a semi-monthly basis; readings to be taken every 15 seconds for at least 18 consecutive minutes.
3. Boiler steam flow will be continuously measured (except during monitor downtime for scheduled maintenance or unavoidable malfunctions) and recorded as an indicator or fuel rate.
4. Percent oxygen in the stack exhaust shall be monitored to allow boiler operators to run the boiler optimally for given ambient and fuel conditions.
5. The pressure drop across the multi-cyclones shall be measured on a daily basis.

C. Boiler #2:

Boiler #2 was manufactured by York Shipley in 1975 with a maximum design heat input capacity of 6.2 MMBtu/hr firing fuel oil (0.5% sulfur maximum by weight as documented through supplier fuel receipts) and is not subject to NSPS requirements. The maximum firing rate is 44.3 gallons per hour. Emissions from Boiler #2 exhaust through Stack #2.

Streamlining

1. Fuel sulfur content is regulated by Chapter 106, however the BPT sulfur limit is more stringent.

2. Chapter 101, Section 2(A)(1) is applicable for visible emissions; however, the BPT opacity limit is more stringent.

Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring shall consist of record keeping which includes records of fuel use through purchase receipts indicating amount (gallons) and percent sulfur by weight.

Champion shall clean the oil guns once per year and keep a maintenance log for Boiler #2. The log shall include any work performed on the boiler as well as oil gun cleaning frequencies.

Based on the type of fuel and operating in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices, it is unlikely the boiler will exceed the opacity limit. Therefore, periodic monitoring by the source for opacity in the form of visible emission testing is not required. However, neither the EPA nor the state is precluded from performing its own testing and may take enforcement action for any violations discovered.

D. Lumber Grading and Spray Painting Operations

Streamlining

Chapter 101, Section 2(C) is applicable for visible emissions; however, the BPT opacity limit is more stringent.

Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for the lumber grading and spray painting operations shall consist of record keeping including pounds of product purchased, used and percent VOC and HAP.

Periodic monitoring by the source for opacity in the form of visible emission testing is not required. However, neither the EPA nor the state is precluded from performing its own testing and may take enforcement action for any violations discovered.

E. Lumber Kilns

It is the Maine DEP's position that VOC emissions from drying kilns are unquantifiable and therefore no regulatory requirements will be imposed at this time.

F. Fugitive Emissions

Fugitive particulate matter sources at Champion Costigan include material stockpiles and roadways.

Periodic Monitoring

Based on best management practices and wetting roads and storage piles with water when appropriate, it is unlikely that fugitive emission sources will exceed the opacity limits. Therefore, periodic monitoring for opacity in the form of visible emission is not required. However, neither the EPA nor the state is precluded from performing its own testing and may take enforcement action for any violations discovered.

G. General Process Emissions

Wood chippers, de-barkers, conveyors and transfer points shall be covered or enclosed. Any conveyor totally within a building shall be considered enclosed.

Periodic Monitoring

Based on best management practices, it is unlikely that fugitive emission sources will exceed the opacity limits. Therefore, periodic monitoring for opacity in the form of visible emission is not required. However, neither the EPA nor the state is precluded from performing its own testing and may take enforcement action for any violations discovered.

H. Miscellaneous Emissions Units

Miscellaneous emission units include the following: A 17 kW propane fired emergency generator and a diesel fired fire pump.

Streamlining

Opacity
Chapter 101, Section 2(C) is applicable for visible emissions; however, the BPT opacity limit is more stringent.

Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring shall consist of record keeping which includes records of fuel use through purchase receipts indicating amount (gallons) and percent sulfur by weight (documented through supplier fuel receipts) for the diesel fire pump.

The emergency generator runs on liquid propane gas. Due to the relatively small fuel use rate, limited hours of operation, and the clean burn of propane, violation of the visible emissions standard are not expected from this unit.

The fire pump runs on diesel. Due to the relatively small fuel use rate and limited hours of operation, periodic monitoring for opacity in the form of visible emission is not required.

Periodic monitoring for opacity in the form of visible emission is not required for the miscellaneous emission units. However, neither the EPA nor the state is precluded from performing its own testing and may take enforcement action for any violations discovered.

I. Facility Emissions

The following total licensed annual emissions for the facility are based on the following raw materials used. All usages are based on a 12 month rolling total.

- Boiler #1 use of 77,500 tons of biomass per year (4,500 Btu/lb, 50% moisture).
- Facility wide #2 fuel oil use of 100,000 gallons per year (140,000 Btu/gal, 0.5%S by weight).

Total Allowable Annual Emissions for the Facility
(used to calculate the annual license fee)

Pollutant	TPY
PM	120.0
PM_{10}	120.0
SO_2	7.1
NO_x	123.1
CO	418.9
VOC	31.0
HAP	3.0

III. AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

An ambient air quality analysis was performed as part of renewal Air Emissions license A-389-71-C-M dated October 17, 1997 and is still valid at this time.

ORDER

Based on the above Findings and subject to conditions listed below the Department concludes that the emissions from this source:

- will receive Best Practical Treatment,
- will not violate applicable emission standards,
- will not violate applicable ambient air quality standards in conjunction with emissions from other sources.

The Department hereby grants the Part 70 License A-389-70-A-I, subject to the following conditions:

For each special condition which is State Enforceable only, it is designated so with the following statement: **Enforceable by State Only.** All other conditions are federally enforceable.

STANDARD CONDITIONS

(1) Employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed access to the licensee's premises during business hours, or any time during which any emissions units are in operation, and at such other times as the Department deems necessary for the purpose of performing tests, collecting samples, conducting inspections, or examining and copying records relating to emissions and this license;

(2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to commencing construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 140;

(3) Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more. The Department may extend this time period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified, but may condition such extension upon a review of either the control technology analysis or the ambient air quality standards analysis, or both;

(4) The licensee shall establish and maintain a continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation which may result in fugitive dust, and shall submit a description of the program to the Department upon request;
Enforceable by State Only

(5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 MRSA §353.

(6) The Part 70 license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege;

(7) The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and air pollution control systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions;
Enforceable by State Only

(8) The licensee shall maintain sufficient records, to accurately document compliance with emission standards and license conditions and shall maintain such records for a minimum of six (6) years. The records shall be submitted to the Department upon written request or in accordance with other provisions of this license;

(9) The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the air emission license. The submission of notice of intent to reopen for cause by the Department, the filing of an appeal by the licensee, the notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance by the licensee, or the filing of an application by the licensee for the renewal of a Part 70 license or amendment shall not stay any condition of the Part 70 license.

(10) All terms and conditions are enforceable by EPA and citizens under the CAA unless specifically designated as state enforceable.

(11) The licensee may not use as a defense in an enforcement action that the disruption, cessation, or reduction of licensed operations would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the air emission license;

(12) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department, the licensee shall:

(a) perform stack testing under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions:

(i) within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of a notification to test from the Department or EPA, if visible emissions, equipment operating parameters, staff inspection, air monitoring or other cause indicate to the Department that equipment may be operating out of compliance with emission standards or license conditions;

(ii) to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards; or

(iii) pursuant to any other requirement of this license to perform stack testing.

(b) install or make provisions to install test ports that meet the criteria of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, and test platforms, if necessary, and other accommodations necessary to allow emission testing; and

(c) submit a written report to the Department within thirty (30) days from date of test completion.

Enforceable by State Only

(13) If the results of a stack test performed under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions indicates emissions in excess of the applicable standards, then:

(a) within thirty (30) days following receipt of such test results, the licensee shall re-test the non-complying emission source under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions and in accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department; and

(b) the days of violation shall be presumed to include the date of stack test and each and every day of operation thereafter until compliance is demonstrated under normal and representative process and operating conditions, except to the extent that the facility can prove to the satisfaction of the Department that

there were intervening days during which no violation occurred or that the violation was not continuing in nature; and

(c) the licensee may, upon the approval of the Department following the successful demonstration of compliance at alternative load conditions, operate under such alternative load conditions on an interim basis prior to a demonstration of compliance under normal and representative process and operating conditions.

Enforceable by State Only

(14) Notwithstanding any other provision in the State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA or Section 114(a) of the CAA, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any statute, regulation, or Part 70 license requirement.

(15) Compliance with the conditions of this Part 70 license shall be deemed compliance with any Applicable requirement as of the date of license issuance and is deemed a permit shield, provided that:

(a) Such Applicable and state requirements are included and are specifically identified in the Part 70 license, except where the Part 70 license term or condition is specifically identified as not having a permit shield; or

(b) The Department, in acting on the Part 70 license application or revision, determines in writing that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the source, and the Part 70 license includes the determination or a concise summary, thereof.

Nothing in this section or any Part 70 license shall alter or effect the provisions of Section 303 of the CAA (emergency orders), including the authority of EPA under Section 303; the liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of Applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance; or the ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to section 114 of the CAA.

(16) The licensee shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least six (6) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original computer printout/daily steam reports for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the Part 70 license.

(17) The licensee shall maintain records of all deviations from license requirements. Such deviations shall include, but are not limited to malfunctions, failures, downtime, and any other similar change in operation of air pollution control systems or the emissions unit itself that is not consistent with the terms and

conditions of the air emission license. The licensee shall notify the Department within two (2) days or the next working day, whichever is later, of such occasions and shall report the probable cause, corrective action, and any excess emissions in the units of the applicable emission limitation;

(18) Upon the written request of the Department, the licensee shall establish and maintain such records, make such reports, install, use, and maintain such monitoring equipment, sample such emissions (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such manner as the Department shall prescribe), and provide other information as the Department may reasonably require to determine the licensee's compliance status. Upon request, the licensee shall also furnish to the Department copies of records required to be kept by this license.

(19) The licensee shall submit quarterly reports of any required monitoring. All instances of deviations from Part 70 license requirements must be clearly identified in such reports.

(20) The licensee shall submit a compliance certification to the Department and EPA at least annually, or more frequent if specified in the Applicable requirement or by the Department. The compliance certification shall include the following:

(a) The identification of each term or condition of the Part 70 license that is the basis of the certification;

(b) The compliance status;

(c) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

(d) The method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period; and

(e) Such other facts as the Department may require to determine the compliance status of the source;

(21) The Part 70 license shall be reopened for cause by the Department or EPA, prior to the expiration of the Part 70 license, if:

(a) Additional Applicable requirements under the CAA become applicable to a Part 70 major source with a remaining Part 70 license term of 3 or more years. However, no opening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the Part 70 license is due to expire, unless the original Part 70 license or any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to Chapter 140;

(b) Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to a Title IV source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by EPA, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the Part 70 license;

(c) The Department or EPA determines that the Part 70 license contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the Part 70 license; or

(d) The Department or EPA determines that the Part 70 license must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the Applicable requirements.

The licensee shall furnish to the Department within a reasonable time any information that the Department may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the Part 70 license or to determine compliance with the Part 70 license.

(22) No license revision or amendment shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable licenses, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in the Part 70 license.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

(23) Permit Shield for Non-Applicable Requirements

The following requirements have been specifically identified as not applicable based upon information submitted by the licensee in the application dated October 24, 1997.

SOURCE		CITATION	DESCRIPTION	BASIS FOR DETERMINATION
Boiler #2	a.	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Small industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	Commenced construction prior to June 9, 1989
Boiler #1	b.	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Db	Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	Commenced construction prior to June 19, 1984

Champion	c.	40 CFR, Part 68	Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions (CAA Sec 112r)	Champion does not store any regulated substance in excess of the thresholds contained in Part 68.
Champion	d.	40 CFR, Part 82, Subparts A-E,	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone	Champion does not produce, destroy, import or export a controlled substance or import a controlled product.
Champion	e.	MEDEP Chapter 111	Petroleum Liquid Storage Vapor Control	Champion does not have a fixed roof storage vessel with a capacity greater than 39,000 gallons containing volatile petroleum liquids with true vapor pressure greater than 1 psia.
Champion	f.	MEDEP Chapter 117	Source Surveillance	Champion does not operate fuel burning equipment that meets the specifications necessary to be subject to this Chapter (i.e. greater than 100 MMBtu/hr heat input capacity.)
Champion	g.	MEDEP Chapter 126	Capture Efficiency Test Procedures	Currently Champion does not employ add-on controls to any VOC emissions activities and therefore is not subject to this rule. In the event Champion installs add-on control devices, Champion will review this Chapter to determine applicability.
Champion	h.	MEDEP Chapter 129	Surface Coating Facilities	Champion is not a surface coating facility.
Champion	i.	MEDEP Chapter 134, Section 1(A)(C)(6)	Reasonably Available Control Technology for Facilities That Emit Volatile Organic Compounds	Champion operates indirect contact wood drying kilns and wood yards which are exempt under Section C(6) of Chapter 134. Champion's potential to emit from sources other than those exempt pursuant to Section C(6) are less than 40 tons of VOCs per year.

(24) Boiler #1

A. Boiler #1 steam production, while burning biomass, shall be restricted to 60,000 pounds steam per hour (equivalent to 95.0 MMBtu/hr) demonstrated by a continuous steam flow recorder (parameter monitor) maintained and operated during Boiler #1 operation.

The parameter monitor must record accurate and reliable data. If the parameter monitor is recording accurate and reliable data less than 98% of the source-operating time within any quarter of the calendar year, the Department may initiate enforcement action and may include in that enforcement action any period of time that the parameter monitor was not recording accurate and reliable data during that quarter unless the licensee can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department that the failure of the system to record accurate and reliable data was due to the performance of established quality assurance and quality control procedures or unavoidable malfunctions.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT] **Enforceable by State Only**

B. The maximum heat input capacity from the firing of fuel oil into Boiler #1 shall not exceed 95.0 MMBtu/hr (679 gallons/hr) demonstrated by oil flow meter logs or oil flow recording charts. The sulfur content of the fuel oil fired in Boiler #1 shall not exceed 0.5% by weight demonstrated by purchase records from the supplier.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT]

C. Emissions from Boiler #1 shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority	Enforceability
PM	0.34	MEDEP Chapter 103, Section 2(A)(3)(a)	Federally Enforceable Through Title V Permit
NO_x	0.35	MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT	Federally Enforceable Through Title V Permit

Pollutant	lb/hour	TPY*	Origin and Authority
PM	32.3	120.0	MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT
PM_{10}	32.3	120.0	MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT
SO_2	48.2	7.1	MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT
NO_X	33.3	123.1	MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT
CO	114.0	418.9	MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT
VOC	7.6	28.0	MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT

*TPY based on worse case scenario of burning the maximum allowable amount of fuel in Boiler #1

D. Particulate matter (PM, PM_{10}) emissions from Boiler #1 shall be controlled by the operation and maintenance of a two stage multiple cyclonic separator system.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT]

E. Champion shall measure the pressure drop (ΔP) across each multi-cyclone on a daily basis.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT]

F. The handling of reclamation wood chips (stockpiles) shall be controlled to eliminate visible emission in excess of 5% opacity on a three (3) minute block average basis.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT] **Enforceable by State Only**

G. Emissions from Boiler #1 shall vent to Stack #1, which shall be at least 70 feet AGL.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT] **Enforceable by State Only**

H. Boiler #1 shall not exceed 77,500 wet tons of biomass burned per year (4,500 Btu/lb, 50% moisture by weight) on a 12 month rolling total demonstrated by the following formula:

(#/hr Steam Flow + #/hr Blowdown) x 0.00013258 = Wet Tons of Biomass Fuel

[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT] **Enforceable by State Only**

I. Champion shall measure the percent oxygen in the stack exhaust to allow boiler operators to run the boiler optimally for given ambient and fuel conditions. The oxygen monitor (periodic monitor) shall be run while Boiler #1 is operating (except during monitor downtime for scheduled maintenance or unavoidable malfunctions) and shall be maintained according to manufacturer's specification.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT]

(25) Boiler #2:

A. The maximum heat input capacity from the firing of fuel oil into Boiler #2 shall not exceed 6.2 MMBtu/hr demonstrated by daily tank readings when in use. The sulfur content of the fuel oil fired in Boiler #2 shall not exceed 0.5% by weight demonstrated by purchase records from the supplier.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT]

B. Emissions from Boiler #2 shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority	Enforceability
PM	0.20	MEDEP Chapter 103, Section 2(A)(1)	Federally Enforceable Through Title V Permit

Pollutant	lb/hour	TPY	Origin and Authority
PM	1.24	1.4	MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT
PM_{10}	1.24	1.4	MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT
SO_2	3.14	3.6	MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT
NO_X	1.55	1.8	MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT

CO	0.31	0.4	MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT
VOC	0.06	0.1	MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT

C. Champion shall clean the oil guns in Boiler #2 once per year and keep a maintenance log for Boiler #2. The log shall include any work performed on the boiler as well as oil gun cleaning frequencies.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT]

(26) Champion shall send at least one boiler operator to Maine DEP Bureau of Air Quality Method 9 training ("smoke school") once per session (two times per year). The operator attending the training shall pass the test and then conduct on-site training for those boiler operators who did not attend the training on how to perform a smoke reading.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT]

(27) Opacity for Boiler #1 and Boiler #2 shall not exceed 20 percent on a six (6) minute block average basis, except for two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a 3-hour period.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT]

(28) Boiler #1 opacity shall be read semi-monthly (ie: every other week). Readings will be made every 15 seconds for at least 18 consecutive minutes. Data shall be recorded in a logbook and kept on site.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT]

(29) Ash from Boiler #1 and Boiler #2 shall be disposed of in accordance with the Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management (BRWM). Ash shall be sufficiently conditioned with water or transported in sealed containers so as to prevent fugitive emissions.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT] **Enforceable by State Only**

(30) Champion shall not exceed a facility wide #2 fuel oil use of 100,000 gallons per year (140,000 Btu/gal, 0.5%S by weight documented through supplier fuel receipts) on a 12 month rolling average demonstrated by fuel use records kept on site.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT] **Enforceable by State Only**

(31) Champion shall conduct particulate emission testing and demonstrate compliance at least once every two years on Boiler #1. The initial test to be conducted within one year of the signature date of the license.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT]

(32) Champion shall conduct one NO_x stack test on Boiler #1, within one year of the signature date of this license, to both confirm actual NO_x emissions and to establish a baseline for future reference.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT]

(33) Less than 3 tons per year of VOCs shall be released as a result of the lumber grading and spray painting operations. Champion shall keep a record of all the pounds of material purchased, used and percent VOC in the lumber grading and spray painting operations at the facility on a 12 month rolling total for VOC accountability.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT] **Enforceable by State Only**

(34) Less than 3 tons per year of total HAPs released as a result of the lumber grading and spray painting operations. Champion shall keep a record of all the pounds of material purchased, used and percent HAP in the lumber grading and spray painting operations used at the facility on a 12 month rolling total for HAP accountability.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT] **Enforceable by State Only**

(35) Fugitive PM Emissions
Potential sources of fugitive PM emissions including material stockpiles, paved, and unpaved roadways shall be controlled by wetting with water, with calcium chloride, or other methods as approved by the Bureau of Air Quality to prevent visible emissions in excess of 10% opacity on a three (3) minute block average basis.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT] **Enforceable by State-only**

(36) General Process Sources
The wood chipper, conveyors and transfer points shall be covered or enclosed. Visible emissions from any general process source shall not exceed an opacity of 20% on a 6 minute block average basis, except for no more than 1 six minute block average in a 1 hour period.
[MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT]

(37) **Parameter Monitors**
The parameter monitors required by this license (steam flow) shall be the primary means of demonstrating compliance with emission standards set by this Order, statute, state or federal regulation, as applicable. Champion shall comply with the following: [MEDEP Chapter 140, BPT]

A. **Recordkeeping**

For all of the equipment parameter monitoring and recording, required by this license, the licensee shall maintain records of the most current six year period and the records shall include:

1. Documentation which shows monitor operational status during all source operating time, including specifics for calibration and audits; and [MEDEP Chapter 117]

2. A complete data set of all monitored parameters as specified in this license. All parameter records shall be made available to the Bureau of Air Quality upon request.
[MEDEP Chapter 117]

B. **Quarterly Reporting**

The licensee shall submit a Quarterly Report to the Bureau of Air Quality within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, detailing the following, for the parameter monitors required by this license:

1. All control equipment downtimes and malfunctions;
2. All parameter monitor downtimes and malfunctions;
3. All excess events of emission and operational limitations set by this Order, Statute, state or federal regulations, as appropriate. The following information shall be reported for each excess event;
   a. Standard exceeded;
   b. Date, time, and duration of excess event;
   c. Maximum and average values of the excess event, reported in the units of the applicable standard, and copies of pertinent strip charts and printouts when requested;
   d. A description of what caused the excess event;
   e. The strategy employed to minimize the excess event; and
   f. The strategy employed to prevent reoccurrence.
4. A report certifying there were no excess emissions, if that is the case.

[MEDEP Chapter 117]

(38) **Semiannual Reporting**

The licensee shall submit semiannual reports every six months to the Bureau of Air Quality. The semiannual reports are due with every other quarterly report, and the initial semiannual report is due January 30, 2000.

A. Each semiannual report shall include a summary of the periodic monitoring required by this license.

B. All instances of deviations from license requirements and the corrective action taken must be clearly identified and provided to the Department in summary form for each six-month interval.
[MEDEP Chapter 140]

(39) **Annual Compliance Certification**
Champion shall submit an annual compliance certification to the Department in accordance with Condition (20) of this license. The initial annual compliance certification is due January 30, 2000.
[MEDEP Chapter 140]

(40) **Annual Emission Statement**
The licensee shall annually report to the Department, in a specified format, fuel use, operating rates, use of materials and other information necessary to accurately update the State's emission inventory.
[MEDEP Chapter 137]

(41) Miscellaneous Emission Units

Emission Unit	Origin and Authority	Requirement Summary
Propane Emergency Generator	Chapter 101, Section 2(A), Chapter 140, BPT	Visible emissions shall not exceed an opacity of 20 percent on a six (6) minute block average basis, for more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a 3-hour period
Emergency Diesel Fire Pump	Chapter 101, Section 2(A), Chapter 140, BPT	Visible emissions shall not exceed an opacity of 30 percent on a six (6) minute block average basis, for more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a 3-hour period

(42) Propane Emergency Generator

The propane emergency generator shall be limited to 500 hours per year of operation (7,900 pounds of propane per year) based on a 12 month rolling total. Hours of operation records shall be kept through purchase receipts (kept on site) indicating gallons.
[MEDEP Chapter 140] **Enforceable by State Only**

(43) Emergency Diesel Fire Pump

The emergency diesel fire pump shall be limited to 500 hours per year of operation (7,600 gallons of diesel per year), firing 0.05% sulfur (documented through supplier fuel records) #2 fuel oil, based on a 12 month rolling total. Hours of operation and fuel use records for the emergency diesel fire pump shall be kept through purchase receipts (kept on site) indicating gallons and percent sulfur by weight.

[MEDEP Chapter 140] **Enforceable by State Only**

(44) The licensee is subject to the following State and Federal regulations listed below.

CITATION	REQUIREMENT SUMMARY
Chapter 102	Open Burning
Chapter 109	Emergency Episode Regulation
Chapter 110	Ambient Air Quality Standard
Chapter 116	Prohibited Dispersion Techniques
Chapter 118	Gasoline Dispensing Facility Vapor Control
Chapter 130	Solvent Degreasers
40CFR Part 61 Subpart M	National Emission Standard for Asbestos
40CFR Part 82 Subpart F	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone

(45) Any document (including reports) required by this license must be signed by the responsible official.
[MEDEP, Chapter 140]

(46) This term of this license shall be five (5) years from the signature date below.

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS DAY OF 1999.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: _____
MARTHA G. KIRKPATRICK, COMMISSIONER

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application 10/28/97
Date of application acceptance 10/28/97

Date filed with Board of Environmental Protection _____

This Order prepared by Mark E. Roberts, Bureau of Air Quality